FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING. OCTOBER 7, 1834. [NO. 905.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; or if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

LIBBELL & PRIOR

Are now receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD AND SILVER Patent Lever, Lever, and Plain



WATCHES,

Of various qualities, fine and common Fashionable

Jewelry

of every description; Silver SPOONS, Butter and Sugar KNIVES; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, SPECTACLE SEALS, THIMBLES, &c.; Plated and Britannia WARE, Military EQUIPMENTS, fine GUNS, and CUTLERY

Mathematical and Musical

INSTRUMENTS,

together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at reduced prices.



Clock and Watch REPAIRING, and other WORK in their line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

EUGENE B. DRAKE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to and taken the Store on the So. West corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, known as Staiert's Corner, where he is just receiving and opening, direct from New York, a very general and excellent assortment of British, French, India and American Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Groceries,

which, in connection with his former Stock, makes an assortment both extensive and complete.

Among which are:

Extra blue, black, and sea green Cloths and Cassimeres,

Mix'd and drab do.

Satto and blue Satitnets,

7-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

7-4 Plaids, Checks and Ginghams,

Bed Tickings,

French and American Calicoes,

red and green Flannels,

Baize and cotton ditto,

Plaids and blue Camlets,

Cloths, Circassians and Bombazetts,

Satin and Italian Lustrings,

Lon ditto do ditto,

red and green Florences,

Black, brown, claret and lilac Gros-de-Naps,

Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,

Cambrics and Jaconets,

Book and Swiss Muslin,

Figured do ditto,

Figured and plain Bobinets,

Footings, Edgings and Quiltings,

and thread do do ditto,

silk do do ditto,

Insertions, Swiss Lace and Lace Capes,

fancy silk and gauze Handkerchiefs,

White, green and black, blond, gauze and bobinet Lace Veils,

White and merino Handkerchiefs and Shawls,

Men's Flag, Bandan'a and Pongee Hdkffs,

Gen'l assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves and Hosiery,

Cravats and Head Ornaments,

Bags and Hair Reticules,

and coloured Braids, Piping and Cord,

and figured Lustring, satin and gauze Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,

do do belt ditto,

do ditto,

Men's linen Bosoms and Collars,

bombazine and velvet Stocks,

gum elastic and cotton Suspenders,

silk and cotton Umbrellas,

and Gentlemen's cloth, merino, silk, circassian, camlet and plaid Cloaks.

Hats and Shoes.



A large and general assortment, embracing a variety every thing in this place.—Also,

and Womens' Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Groceries and Hardware.

Bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,

Hhds. Porto Rico, St. Croix and Jamaica Sugar,

Sacks Liverpool Salt,

Bushels ditto,

Pieces Castings; Pots, Ovens, Skillets, &c.

Set wagon Boxes,

Sides sole Leather,

do. upper ditto,

Tons Swedes and English Iron,

Ibs. German, English and A. B. Steel,

General assortment of cut Nails, trace and halters, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Anvils, Vices, Powder, Shot and Lead, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Alum, Sulphur, Spanish Brown, Copperas, Madder, Indigo and Starch, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, loaf and lump Sugar, gunpowder Imperial and Hyson Tea, Bale Rope, Cotton Bagging and Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers, real Segars and common Cigars, pine apple Cheese, Glass in boxes, Collins & King's Axes, Davis's Patent Mills. A general assortment of fine and common Knives and Forks, fine and common desk Pocket Knives, Handsaws, Rifles and shot Guns, Brass and steel barrel pocket Pistols, ever pointed Gold Pencil Cases; cotton and wool Cards; besides a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, the whole of which is offered at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce, or approved endorsed Notes at Bank.

E. B. DRAKE.

Staiert's Corner, Market Square.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1834. 4tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS,

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

YARBROUGH & RAY

HAVE received their usual supply of

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1834. 4-4w

Beef, Pork and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS WALKER & HENRIETTA,

10 Bbls prime PORK,
7 do do BEEF,
15 do No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

COFFEE.

11 Bags now landing, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

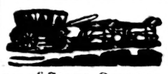
LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

To Stage Proprietors.

THE PRESIDENT & DIRECTORS OF THE *PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD COMPANY,*



Are desirous of entering into arrangements with an energetic and responsible Stage Proprietor or Company of Stage Owners, for the proper accommodation of the travel between Petersburg and Fayetteville, during the next four years, from the first of January, 1835. The transportation of passengers by the Company's Rail Road to the Roanoke is effected, including all stoppages, in about five hours; and the number of travellers which this Rail Road already commands, would justify the most extensive arrangements for the purpose.—A Stage Proprietor with good teams and but ordinary energy, may easily, in connection with the Rail Road, anticipate the great Southern Mail at Fayetteville, on the route proposed by the Post Office Department for the next contract at least twelve hours, and of course secure the *whole of the travel* between the South and North.

It is believed that no Stage route in the United States offers so good a field for the enterprize of one or more energetic individuals as the one above described. Any further information will be given on application to

WIRT ROBINSON,
Superintendent P. R Road.

September 23, 1834 4 5w.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 23d instant, a Negro Man named RANDALL, who says he belongs to Wm. Boylan, Esq., of Wake County. He is about 44 or 45 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1834. 4tf.

Good Spring COUNTRY SEAT

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intends to remove, and wishes to sell his Place of Residence, situated 1 mile East of Salem, in Stokes County, North Carolina, on the road leading to Danville, Greensborough, Fayetteville and Lexington. The tract contains about 50 acres of well improved LAND: on it is a large two story frame BUILDING, a STORE HOUSE, good BARN and STABLES, with other OUTHOUSES, the whole in good repair.

The healthy situation, and a Spring of excellent Water, with the advantage of a good Stand for a Store and Tavern, render the possession valuable.

If I do not sell at Private Sale before the 27th day of October next, I will sell on that day to the highest bidder at Public Sale, and give reasonable indulgence.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

☞ If I effect a private sale, I will give public notice thereof, to avoid disappointment.

DAVID BLUM.

Good Spring, Sept. 17, 1834. 4-4t.

NOTICE.



Those who may be indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account of longer standing than six months, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle forthwith, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

September 6, 1834. 3-3t.

Caution!

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the Property, or taking any Deed of Trust from John Gunter, of Moore County, as the Heirs of Benjamin Thomas have claims against said Gunter as Administrator and Guardian.

JOHN THOMAS.

Moore County, Sept. 17, 1834. 3 3tp.

Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of selling his PLANTATION situated on Anderson's Creek, about 1200 Acres of first rate piney woods LAND, which has on it a good Dwelling House, a good Mill Seat—and all other out houses necessary to a good plantation—first rate well water, and a good orchard. 600 Acres of good Land on Upper Little River, about 150 acres cleared, a pretty good Dwelling House and some out Houses. 130 Acres on the East side of Cape Fear, lying on Dry Creek in the neighborhood of little Ben Johnson.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Sept. 22, 1834. (3-3m.)

For Sale,

A BAROUCHE AND HARNESS.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

August 20, 1834 99tf

SUGAR.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

10 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.



A Baptist Camp Meeting, and the Cape Fear Baptist Association, will commence on the 9th of October next, at Cedar Creek nine miles below Fayetteville.

September 16. 3tg.



The Methodist Camp Meeting at Beaver Creek, 5 miles West of Fayetteville, will commence on Friday, the 10th of October next.

September 23. 2w.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls N O & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls Tanner's Oil, Liver straits,)
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Bert Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

Dry Goods, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large **ALMANAC** for the year 1835, nicely trimmed.

C J O.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1834. §3-*tf*§

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with every necessary out House, on the South corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets.

—ALSO—

1,000 ACRES of good LAND in the upper edge of Bladen County. Apply to NEAL BEARD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16. (2 tf.)

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at September Term, 1834, of Cumberland County Court, the Subscribers qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Williamson Whitehead. Those indebted to the Estate, are requested to settle their accounts. And all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them for settlement, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

On Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, will be offered for sale at the store lately occupied by the dec'd. the entire stock in hand, consisting of a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, *Hardware, Drugs, &c.*

THOMAS J. CURTIS, SAMUEL T. HAWLEY } *Ex'rs.*

Fayettville, Sept. 9, 1834. 1-4w.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time.* They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs.	3	cts per lb
Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 "	4	" "
Wholesale, " 25 to 500	3	" "
Do. 500 lb. and upwards	2	" "

BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington, May 14. 85tf.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS of the best manufacture and assorted from Nos: 4 to 12.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville July 29, 1834. 94tf.

Cheese.

40 Boxes CHEESE, just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1834

CONSTABLE BONDS

For sale at the Book Store.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

$2,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee, 50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls. Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT on Robeson Street, in the neighborhood of Mr. Sam'l. Mims. Also, another House and Lot Corner of Winslow and Franklin Streets, nearly opposite the Widow Flack's. For terms, apply to

THOS. GRIMES.

Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 3-3wpd.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who has lived some time in a Country Store, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, will be attended to.

Sept 22, 1834. 3-tf

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few weeks since, an indented Apprentice by the name of EPHRAIM BENNETT; he is a dark complected colored boy, 15 to 16 years of age. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the said Boy to me in Fayetteville, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no thanks or charges. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him in any manner whatever.

JAMES BAKER.

September 8, 1834. 3tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by Col Samuel T. Hawley, offers for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

For Cash or Country Produce. The HIGHEST market price will be given for Tallow.

DUNCAN SMITH.



N. B.—Fayetteville Factory Candles sold by wholesale by the Subscriber *only.*

D. S.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1834. 2-6w.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.



Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

New Books—Just Received.

JONES'S DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA; Tutti Frutti, a Novel; Memoir of J. Brainerd Taylor; Notes of a Traveller; Life of Rowland Hill; Book of Hearts; Ayesha, the Maid of Kars; Guy Rivers; Family at Home; Family Library; Woodbridge's Geography; Abbott's Corner Stone; Scott's Novels; American Chesterfield; Mason's Farrier; Edwards on Redemption; Dr. Crombie on Health and Mental Education; Hughes' Equity Draftsman, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

September 12, 1834.

Pork! Pork! Pork!

NOW receiving by Steam Boat Henrietta, 50 bbls. prime Pork, (New York inspection,) for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

September 16, 2tf.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICS FOR PLAIN DEMOCRATS.

There are three classes of politicians who assume the title of Democrats.

The first class is composed of the vast and increasing body of office hunters and office holders. They call themselves Democrats, because it is the only name known among men whereby they may enter into office. They are a gracious race, and never cavil at the principles, nor object to the measures of the powers that be. Their polished creed is laid down in the blue book; and the only arguments which reach their convictions, are those which are backed by a salary.

The second class is made up of those who neither know nor care what are the principles of Democracy, but vote the regular ticket however constituted. They will gulp down, with strange complacency, the rankest Federalism, if the dose be labled "*Democracy,*" and administered by the regular physician. These men move in herds; they adore the name Democracy without knowing what it means; and follow the banner of the party, as the Mahometans follow the breeches of the prophet, even when it is borne by their foes. They are a credulous, harmless and patient people, who never move out of the traces, and are deaf to reason, patriotism, every thing, in short, save the *regular* word of command. They form an obedient and well disciplined corps; and fight as willingly and as well on one side as the other.

From either of these classes it would be folly to expect independence, patriotism, or a devotion to liberty. They were born for shackles; and should the spirit of our Washington stoop from the skies to rebuke them—should the gulf of despotism yawn at their very feet, they would remain unmoved. Freedom has nothing to hope from *them.*

But there is another class, *the true Democracy of the land,* which comprises the yeomanry, unbought, intelligent, fearless and free; who sustain Democracy because they consider its principles the only rules upon which our government can be administered, so as permanently to secure to the people the blessings of freedom, union and order. These men seek no office, bow to no faction, have no wish but for their country, no master save their God. It was they who vindicated Democracy in '98, and they will revive and re-establish it in its primitive purity, and conservative vigour in 1834.

To them I address myself. I am one of them. I love Democracy *for itself;* and am willing to brave any or all parties in its support. I have no interest in this question which every Democrat does not share; and I ask from those, who, with me, cherish a sincere and disinterested devotion to Democracy and freedom, a frank and liberal hearing.

The object of the following numbers is to point out how, when, and by whom, the principles of Democracy have been violated; the results of those derelictions, and the remedial measures which should be adopted by those who desire to save the country by a revival of the Democratic party.

Condition of the Democratic Party.

The Democratic party, when first organized, came fresh from the glorious school of the revolution. Its principles, founded in the purest devotion to constitutional freedom and the sovereignty of the states, were sustained with a fervent but disinterested zeal. Ardent, devoted, without fear and without reproach, the Democrats of that day toiled not for office or honour, but for freedom; and triumphed, not to aggrandize themselves, but to elevate and bless their country.

After a protracted struggle, the Democratic party, led on by Jefferson, succeeded in obtaining the administration of the government. The banner of Democracy floated in triumph. The patriarchs of the party were elevated to the high places of the government; and the policy of Jefferson, republican and therefore mild, soon hushed the growlings of discontent and envy.

Years elapsed. The fathers of the party left the stage. The opposition was generally abandoned; and the mass of the Federalists mingled with their old antagonists. The weapons of the party grew rusty; its principles were not re-asserted because they were not denied; and the lethargy of security and ease crept over the ranks of the Democracy.

The aspect of the party gradually and insensibly changed. One after another, the principles of Jefferson were frittered away. The inheritance of principle, so nobly won by the sires, was soon dissipated by the sons, and splendid but meretricious schemes of government seduced the party from its ancient faith. The barriers of principle were levelled, and every aspirant, whatever his political creed, became a Democrat.

Offices were multiplied. The increasing splendour and wealth of the government soon attracted a herd of courtiers. The party split into various, angry and office seeking factions, all equally selfish and equally devoid of principle. Politics became a trade. The lust of office grew into a ruling passion with our people; and our political contentions eventually presented nothing but a degraded, unprincipled, and loathsome squabble for the paltry spoils of office.

To gratify these passions, it was necessary to control the people. The ingenuity of selfish craft soon effected this. A party machinery was erected by which the people were corrupted or cheated by the office seekers, and the sacred name of Democracy was profaned to cover the vilest schemes of political imposture. One check was added after another, until it became impossible for the voice of a freeman to reach the public councils through the intermediate obstacles of caucuses, cabals, societies, conventions and other corrupt political devices.

Thus deceived, corrupted, or controlled, the people were, and *are* no longer free. The right of suffrage is a mere shadow, a mockery. The office holders prepare and propose to us our tickets, and we perform the empty ceremony of electing them.

Such is the condition of what *was,* but alas! is no longer the Democratic party! What, it will be asked, must be done to retrieve it? We answer, let every man who values its principles, rally around the banner of '98; let him spurn the paltry shackles of the office-holders, and join those who would purify the government, rescue the constitution, and re-establish Democracy in all its primitive purity and glory.

Condition of the Country.

It is time for the Democrat to pause and ponder. We are surrounded by awful portents. Who, among the oldest of us, has witnessed times like the present? No honest man can contemplate the aspect of affairs without fear and trembling.

Does he cherish the Constitution? He finds it spurned beneath the feet of open and hardy usurpation.

Is he jealous of the executive? He sees it overshadowing the entire government; rendered, by official management, supreme; and using that supremacy to oppress and ruin the country.

Does he love his country? He beholds her currency deranged, her commerce decayed, her enterprize chilled, and her promises blasted.

Does he pant for public tranquility? He sees the country lashed into a tempest, which threatens to overthrow the government itself.

Is he a champion of the sovereignty of the people? He sees that sovereignty destroyed by an extended scheme of official corruption and imposture.

Does he advocate a purity and economy in the administration of the government? He finds its departments bankrupt with profligacy and reeking with corruption; and its expenditures doubled within the lapse of but a few years.

Is he a patriot? He sees documents issued avowing principles which even a Paris or a London legislature would receive with indignation.

He sees an oligarchy of office-holders corrupt and powerful beyond parallel in any country.

He sees the President warring openly against the existence of the Senate, one of the most sacred branches of the government.

He sees the credit of the country wantonly destroyed, and the measure made a subject of open exultation.

He sees every honest cabinet officer leave the administration, and lift up his hands in horror against it.

He sees the government administered by a cabal of wretches, obscure and unprincipled, without character or responsibility.

He sees the public treasure seized by the Executive, and scattered abroad for the purposes of bribery and corruption.

He sees every principle which the President formerly avowed, now abandoned; and every pledge which he gave, violated.

But worse than all, he sees a multitude so misled by personal attachment, or chained by prejudice, that they look with apathy on the war against our sacred charter; see it struck, with bold and reckless violence, to the earth; and "*shout at every stab*"

These facts are undeniable. What is the cause of the present lamentable condition of our beloved country? We do not hesitate to answer, palapable and repeated violations, by the present administration, of the original principles of Democracy.

Can we save the party? *Can we save the Country?* WE CAN! Not, however, by idle wishes—not by the lethargic patriotism which hopes for the best, and awaits the result in listless inactivity—not by servile attachment to any faction, nor by a reckless confidence in any man; but by stern, devoted and sleepless opposition to usurpation and corruption; by reverting to the original principles of Democracy, and dedicating ourselves, in patriotic solemnity of spirit, to the salvation of the constitution and the country.

It is for this that we appeal to Democrats. We invoke them in the name of that freedom for which the blood of their fathers was poured out like water; that freedom which, unless the people rouse to its rescue, will now be lost in a Presidential despotism. The crisis is greater than that of *seventy-six.* Then the peril was foreign, now it is a disease in our own system: then defeat would only have been the signal for renewed exertion and eventual victory, now if we fall, it is never to rise again. The fire of liberty once extinguished, can never be rekindled on the same altar.

Let those who would cherish that fire, examine the facts for themselves. Every true Democrat is the champion of liberty; and when he discovers, as on examination he must discover, that the present is a contest for freedom, he will spurn the shackles of the office holders, and stand forth prepared to sustain, sternly and manfully, the sacred principles of his fathers.

[The succeeding Nos. on the "*Inconsistency of the Administration,*" and "*The Kitchen Cabinet,*" were published in the *Observer* of the 23d and 30th ult. The reader who will give the whole a candid examination, cannot but see to what an unfortunate situation the affairs of our Government have arrived. Shall we still be lull'd to dose on our posts while the enemy is at the very line of our camp? No, arouse *Democrats,* sleep not *Republicans.*]

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) OBSERVER.

Mr. Van Buren.—It must be a singular combination of circumstances that can place such a man as Martin Van Buren in the Presidential Chair. We would speak freely, if we were to say that by such an event, our faith in the virtue and intelligence of the American people would be extinguished. For the extraordinary rise of Gen. Jackson there was a cause. He had been a victorious defender of his country. The feeling (for it was mere feeling) which elevated him to that office was an honorable though a mistaken one. It was a deep sentiment of gratitude for a brilliant and striking display of patriotic devotion to his country, at a time of momentous peril.—The glare and glitter of military fame has been the same in all ages past, and we fear, from the constitution of man, will be the same in all ages to come. We felt sure that although the people might be for a time deluded with this military glitter, yet time would dissipate the delusion and bring them back to a correct tone of thought and feeling. But should such a man as Martin Van Buren, without a solitary claim to the suffrages of the people *but the reflected popularity of Gen. Jackson,* reach the Presidency, we shall seek in vain for a cause to rescue the country from the imputation of ignorance or corruption. He has no military fame to bolster him, and we may search the records of the nation in vain, for the evidences of his statesmanship. He has done nothing but hitch himself to the car of the present Executive, and relies upon *it to drag* him to the Presidency. It is true, that by feeding the vanity and flattering the prejudices of the old man he has become his especial favorite. The Executive mandate has gone forth that the mantle must descend upon him. It is now to be seen whether the people will indulge the President, not only in every object connected with the gratification of his own personal ambition, but likewise allow him the privilege of *designating* for them the person most *fit* to be his successor. Take from Van Buren the sunshine of the President's favor, and he is at once annihilated. Let the President commence a war of extermination upon him, as he did upon Calhoun, and he would fall like Lucifer, not again to rise.—Can it be possible that the people have become so wedded to one man, as to permit him to make a President for them? No.—Every demonstration of public opinion shews, that whatever lingering feeling may yet remain for the President, Mr. Van Buren has no hold upon their affections or judgment. He has served his Chief faithfully. To *him* and not to the *people,* let him look for his reward.

A poor fellow having with difficulty procured an audience of the late Duke of Newcastle, he told his grace he came to solicit him for somewhat towards a support, as they were of the same family, being both descendants from Adam, he hoped he should not be refused. Surely not, said the Duke, surely not—there is a penny for you, and if all the rest of your relations will give you as much you'll be a richer man than I am.

From the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

Some years since, the gallant General Gaines, who achieved, at Lake Erie, one of the most brilliant victories in our annals, and who, as a patriot and a hero, will always be gratefully cherished by the American people, conferred an elegant sword on Col. Watmough, as a mark of admiration for his heroism and devotedness during the most trying period of the war. The ceremony of presenting the sword was performed by Gen. Cadwallader, in the presence of the officers of the army and navy, the marine corps, and the 128th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers.

General Cadwallader, in presenting the sword, said:—

"COLONEL WATMOUGH: In compliance with the request of Major General Gaines, I have the honor to deliver you this sword; an appropriate gift from the chief of the army, of high renown, to a gallant son of Pennsylvania, signalized for his valor in the glorious conflict of Fort Erie.

On the memorable 15th of August, 1814, suffering under wounds received in the previous bombardment, and withdrawn from duty, you rose to take part in defending the bastion, against which it was known that the enemy would make his most determined efforts. In that desperate struggle the heroic Williams and MacDonough fell by your side, and the efforts of your devoted intrepidity were continued, until, after many wounds, you were prostrated among your dead and dying comrades, by a musket ball through the breast, at the very instant of the explosion of the bastion.

In the act of leading the reserve to drive the enemy from his lodgement in the works, the eye of your General was attracted to you, lying on the ground, and, to all appearance mortally wounded. He gave orders for surgical aid, and for your removal to his own quarters; to that characteristic trait of benevolent feeling, at the moment of trial, and critical interest, it may be attributed, under Divine Providence, your preservation, for future usefulness to your country.

You will be pleased to receive the Sword as a testimonial from General Gaines, of his heart-felt approbation of your conduct, your gallantry, and your patriotism, and his sympathy for your past sufferings.

To which Colonel Watmough made a feeling and eloquent reply.

The mountings of the Sword are of plain gilt, beautifully ornamented with a variety of military devices.

On the right of the blade is depicted the General, directing the attack on the enemy, and driving him from the quarter of the works of which he had obtained possession; at the same time curbing his charger, and leaning down towards a wounded officer, on the ground, supported by a soldier. The time represented is soon after the explosion of the bastion.

Lieutenant Watmough, wounded, and thrown over the parapet in the assault, had crawled to the block house, distant about thirty yards; he there found an eighteen pounder deserted by the sergeant to whom it had been committed. And with the aid of one man, he loaded, pointed, and fired the gun into the bastion, with an effect, which joined to the infantry fire then concentrated upon it, soon rendered the position untenable. The fire of the enemy was thus drawn upon the block house, and the reserve enabled to advance, and ultimately clear the works. Under that fire the lieutenant fell, at the very moment he had the satisfaction to witness the explosion of the bastion.

On the same side of the Sword, the American Eagle is seen bearing the scroll, inscribed, "*Erie, 15 August*, A. D. 1814."

On the reverse, the arms of the United States are splendidly emblazoned, with this inscription: Presented by Major General E. P. Gaines, U. S. A. to Col. Jno. G. Watmough, in token of his gallant and meritorious conduct in the late war.

The rest of the blade is richly embellished with wreaths of oak and laurel, and military devices.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, published at New York by James Watson Webb, came to us yesterday printed on a prodigious sheet, the contents of which it would take the most industrious man alive from ten to fifteen hours to read through. Pressed as we are for room the greater part of the year, we should be tempted to enlarge our sheet also, but for the reflection that the increased weight of transportation would embarrass the circulation of this Journal. The great circulation of the Courier and Enquirer being within the range of *carriers*, that objection was not strong enough to prevent the enlargement of the Courier, which we are glad to hear is made necessary by the increase of its advertising custom. Major Noah, Mr. Webb's old partner, we are afraid, has experienced a slight twinge of jealousy upon this *ample* evidence of the prosperity of his old partner; for he lets off the following squib upon the occasion:

"The Courier and Enquirer, already painfully large for slender arms to extend, appears this morning on a broader sheet. It was formerly called the *blanket;* it must now be considered the *counterpane.* We lost a penny paper in its folds, and found it, after a search, in the corner of an advertisement."

The Editor of the New York Evening Star does himself honor by the feeling which he manifests to his neighbor of the Courier & Enquirer, in the following paragraph, which we copy from the Star of the 26th:

National Intelligencer.

☞ The National Intelligencer imagines that we have had a "slight twinge of jealousy," by a squib let off in the Star on the enlarged size of the Courier and Enquirer, Quite the contrary; we rejoice in its prosperity. There is no room for jealousy of any kind in our composition; and we especially rejoice in the increasing prosperity of that paper, because the most wanton, malevolent, and wicked attacks have been, for many months, made on that press and its editor, by men whom he has personally and politically served, to a great extent, and who determined to crush him in his private reputation and business prospects. We rejoice that he has risen superior to these constant attacks, and is in an attitude to hurl defiance on his foes, and serve the cause of the country, as he is now efficiently doing. We all have, at times, some indiscretions to account for; but when the heart is in the right place, they are excusable."

A city correspondent of the Boston Atlas describes an India rubber dress from the Roxbury Manufactory, by which a person is enabled to descend in the water for the search of property. It was tried by a Mr. Norcross lately, in endeavoring to recover some of the coal which sunk in the river at Boston in consequence of the wharf giving way beneath it. "From the perfect construction of the dress, the person is kept completely dry—is at liberty to use his hands and to walk on the bed of the river under any depth of water, having a free supply of air by means of tubes, the person can remain under water six hours at a time."

FROM THE HALIFAX (N. C.) ADVOCATE.

GOV. BRANCH'S ELECTION.

We have hitherto refrained from commenting upon the false reports and misstatements put in circulation by the enemies of Gov. Branch in relation to his election to the Legislature as Senator from this county. We had looked upon them only as the silly and idle rumors of tattlers and busy bodies, and as hardly claiming a notice at our hand. But the misrepresentations having assumed a "form and substance"—both in the Washington Globe and the Richmond Enquirer: in the former, upon the authority, as stated, of private letters from this District, and in the latter, of a letter from a "*member of the Legislature*," we feel called upon in justice to Gov. B. now absent from the State, as well as to the WHIG party who have elected him, to state the facts to the public, that they may judge how far the statements of the *veracious* prints above alluded to are founded in truth. In the first place so far as regards the assertion of the 'Globe' that Gov. B. was "unfairly returned," we unhesitatingly pronounce it false—we care not upon what authority the assertion rests, whether upon that of its infamous and lying Editor, or its more lying correspondent. And we furthermore regard it as it is regarded here by all candid and honorable minds, as a base and cowardly attempt to lessen the standing of Gov. B. before the coming Legislature. A mean and insidious mode of circulating privately and by anonymous communications, falsehoods—which the authors dare not endorse in the open day.—Gov. Branch has not been "*unfairly returned.*" He is the choice of a clear and undoubted constitutional majority of the Freeholders of Halifax county—a majority, in intelligence, weight of character and patriotism, inferior to no equal number of freemen in any county in the State.

And considering the great and unexampled exertions made both here and at Washington City to defeat his election—the base and lying, and mean and malignant and ungenerous means resorted to to injure his character as a gentleman and a politician—considering the unwarranted and unworthy conduct of some of the *inspectors*—the false returns and in some instances the *false swearing* used in relation to the election—and considering that this is the residence of the Jackson member of this District, when whole influence was lent to bear against him.—The majority of Gov. B. is as large as the friends of Liberty and the Constitution could have anticipated. Another statement of the Globe is that, the election will be contested, and Gov. B. deprived of his seat. Now this would no doubt be truly gratifying to the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington, but we can inform the Tories abroad, that no such thing is seriously thought of, or will be attempted. The Kitchen Cabinet of Halifax have examined the matter, and have no such intentions. Their object has been to affect Gov. B., at Raleigh—and to gull the ignorant and uninformed part of the freehold voters, into a belief that Col. Johnston has been cheated out of his election, and another object is to *gain time to pay their lost bets.* Now if the friends of the Administration are serious in this matter, we say let them contest—we dare them to the issue, for we know when the Polls are fairly examined and purged, Gov. B. will have a much larger majority of legal votes than the inspectors have returned.

For Col. Johnston himself, we entertain feelings of kindness, and respect—for many of his friends and supporters, we have the same feelings—we know many of them to be Whigs, "well tried, true and trusty,"—and opposed as much as we are, to the corrupting influence of the present usurping and dangerous administration. We hope yet to see him and them, arrayed upon the side of LIBERTY. We trust they will at some future time, forget party dissensions and think of their country—that they will desert the dangerous and insecure position they now occupy and no longer give strength to the arm of a lawless and ambitious Tyrant, in supporting "*his* measures and *his* men." We have no time to devote (as we intended) to the impertinent misstatements of the *pedantic* and *chicken-cockical* correspondent of the Enquirer—We could say some things of him—but we forbear—we would only inform Mr. Ritchie, that the writer of the letter is known here, and where he is much known, he is not much believed.

AFFECTING SCENES.

From the Life of Alexander Hamilton, by John C. Hamilton, his son.

In a letter to Miss SCHUYLER, (afterwards Mrs. HAMILTON,) he gives an account of the pursuit that he, in company with others, had made to overtake Arnold, immediately after his detection. He thus writes respecting the situation in which he found Mrs. Arnold:

"I saw an amiable woman frantic with distress for the loss of a husband she tenderly loved—a traitor to his country and his fame—a disgrace to his connections. It was the most affecting scene I ever was witness to. She, for a considerable time, entirely lost herself. The General went up to see her, and she upbraided him with being in a plot to murder her child. One moment she raved, another she melted into tears. Sometimes she pressed her infant to her bosom, and lamented its fate, occasioned by the imprudence of its father, in a manner that would have pierced the bosom of insensibility itself. All the sweetness of beauty, all the loveliness of innocence, all the tenderness of a wife, and all the fondness of a mother, showed themselves in her appearance and conduct. We have every reason to belive that she was entirely unacquainted with the plan, and that the first knowledge of it was when Arnold went to tell her that he must banish himself from his country, and from her forever. She instantly fell into a convulsion, and he left her in that situation.

"This morning she is more composed. I paid her a visit, and endeavored to soothe her by every method in my power; though you may imagine she is not easily to be consoled. Added to her other distress, she is very apprehensive the resentments of her country will fall upon her (who is only unfortunate) for the guilt of her husband

"I have tried to persuade her that her fears are ill founded; but she will not be convinced. She received us in bed, with every circumstance that would interest our sympathy; and her sufferings were so eloquent, that I wished myself her brother, to have a right to become her defender. As it is, I have entreated her to enable me to give her proofs of my friendship. Could I forgive Arnold for sacrificing his honor, reputation, and duty, I could not forgive him for acting a part that must have forfeited the esteem of so fine a woman. At present she almost forgets his crime in her misfortunes; and her horror at the guilt of the traitor, is lost in her love of the man. But a virtuous mind cannot long esteem a base one, and time will make her despise, if it cannot make her hate."

Toasts.—The following were given at the celebration of the Fourth, by the Typographical Society at Nashville. The italicised words are technical:

Sent in by a Printer's wife. *Printers.* May they make good and obedient husbands, and never need *correction* from their wives. Six cheers.

By the husband of "a Printer's Wife." *Printers' Wives*—May they never cause their husbands to use a *stick* out of *office.* Nine cheers.

Hard Fare.—A traveller, in speaking of his lodgings in Washington city, says:—"We had only one kind of meat on the table for dinner, and for desert, whortleberries and apple-pie only. We were charged three dollars each a day, and thirteen cents for a pear."

United States Senator.—The fact is generally known, that at the next session of our Legislature, a Senator is to be elected to the Senate of the United States in the place of the Hon. Bedford Brown, whose term of service will expire in March, 1835. Public attention begins to be drawn to the subject, and we have heard the names of several gentlemen mentioned as probable competitors for the distinguished post.

In filling the vacancy, we trust that a successful effort will be made to place North Carolina upon a level with the most ably represented of the States. This it is in the power of the Legislature to do, since the State possesses men of the noblest endowments and the richest intellectual culture. Mediocrity may be respectable, and in some situations competent for public purposes.—Good natural sense and honest intentions are traits estimable in themselves, and in regard to various functions, perhaps preferable to more striking and brilliant qualities. But in choosing members of such a body as the United States Senate—a body associated by the Constitution with the Executive, in some of the most arduous of his duties—a body having peculiarly within its province the most important questions of foreign and domestic policy—questions which are now likely to prove more intricate and to exact more vigor of intellect, deeper studies, and more various lights, than they have heretofore done—in choosing members of such a body we say, each State lies under an obligation of duty to the Union, independently of what she owes herself, to contribute understandings of the most elevated order.—The pride of shining on that theatre, is generous and laudable, and ought to be indulged; for the emulation which it tends to foster, must be salutary to the Union We hope then that the members of the Legislature will act on the maxim—*delur digniori.* Let the appointment be given to the worthiest—to the worthiest, in the true, comprehensive sense of the term.—*Ral. Reg.*

Woollen Business.—The Portsmouth Journal, of Saturday, states, that "it is an undoubted fact that the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, owning the largest mill in the United States, have entirely discontinued the business and sold off its entire woollen machinery. This cost upwards of $160,000, and was sold for about 20,000 to several individuals, and is to be immediately removed.

A vast quantity of Wool, raised by the farmers of New Hampshire, has found a market here at their own doors, and the money received on the sale of wool has been known to be often expended in Portsmouth, for the purchase of merchandize.

By these changes, the New Hampshire farmers will be compelled to send their Wool to other and remote markets, and the Portsmouth merchants will lose a valuable class of customers.

We do not know how far the diminution of the consumption of native Wool will affect the price, but we should apprehend the demand must be materially lessened, for we understand this and the Salmon Falls Factory manufactured some hundred yards of Broadcloth daily."—*Providence Jour.*

FROM THE SALEM REPORTER.

Singular Phenomenon.—About the latter end of July last, on a very rainy day, a singular occurrence was experienced in the vicinity of this place, (Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C.) On the acclivity of a considerable mountain, (a spur of the Phœnix,) about 50 yards from a creek of the same name, which washes the foot of the hill, a discharge of water from the clouds struck the surface of the mountain, and swept every thing in its way to the creek. The whole surface, including trees and every rock that could be moved, was swept from the solid rock foundation of the mountain, and hurled in a confused mass into the creek below. A few days after the occurrence, the place was visited by some scientific gentlemen, who happened at that time to sojourn here, and they came to the conclusion, that it was what naturalists call a "Water Spout," some of which writers on such phenomena describe as *descending* from the clouds to the earth, as well as those familiarly known to seamen *ascending* from the surface of the ocean to the clouds. On hearing the strange story related, the writer of this supposed that the water had issued from the bowels of the mountain, but on a strict examination, no indications are found to strengthen that belief; on the contrary every indication is in favor of the opinion that the water descended from the clouds; in truth there can be no doubt of the fact. The causes that produced such an effect are not unworthy the research of Natural Philosophy.

No contemplative mind can witness the scene now presented at the spot without amazement. Lofty oaks of two feet in diameter, rocks of perhaps two tons weight, dashed promiscuously from the surface of the hill into the creek below, while the trees left standing, on each side of the tract of the moving mass, show that the water and rubbish passing them rose to the height of from 15 to 20 feet.

It is said by the native mountaineers that such things have several times occurred within the last 30 or 40 years. They call it a "cloud falling," i. e. they say here a "cloud fell," or "here a cloud broke."

A gentleman who passed the scene above mentioned, a few minutes after the occurrence, says that for some distance from the place, he discovered a strong stench of sulphur.

The editor of the Charleston Courier, now travelling in the Eastern section of the Union, mentions among the strange names he has met with, "*Preserved Fish,*" *Supply Ham, and Experienced Bacon.*

We learn (says the Boston Gazette) that we misunderstood our informaut in relation to the figurehead of the Constitution. The Navy Commissioners have given no instructions for its repair. It is stated that the busines does not rest *with them.*

The Stages.—Major Barry's reform has just reached this section of country, and the fine Line of Stages from Blakely to Salem have been discontinued. The mail is now carried in a Sulkey, and Travellers are left to shift for themselves. We learn also that the Stage Line from Williamsborough to Petersburg has been discontinued and a horse mail substituted. The Major is undoubtedly the pink of reformers—he first reformed his Department into a state of insolvency, and now he is engaged in reforming away the comforts and conveniences of the people, in order to regain his lost credit. Well may we now shout huzza for Jackson and Reform!—for Major Barry and his economical extras!!!

Oxford Examiner.

Repeated applications have been made at our office, by persons wishing to compete for mail routes, for the Post Office advertisement on the subject of carrying the mails in this State; but as neither of the papers in this city have the honor to publish it, they have, of course, been disappointed in getting a peep at it; and consequently many a worthy individual, desirous of serving the public, has been deprived of the privilege, and the government, peradventure, has lost the chance of many a *saving* bid and enterprising contractor. We cannot answer the inquiry so frequently made, "why Major Barry has not ordered the advertisement to be made in one of the Raleigh papers, as has been heretofore customary?" unless it be that there is no Van Buren Regency-Collar-Paper printed here now; and it would'nt read so well in any other.—*Ral. Star.*

Valuable Land.—A gentleman, we understand, recently sold a tract of land in Hyde county, lying on Mattamuskeet lake, divided into three lots, as follows: One lot of 45 acres, at 60 dollars per acre—$2700; one of 1200 acres, at 50 dollars per acre—$6000; and one of 190 acres, at 30 dollars per acre—$5700; making, for 355 acres, the handsome sum of 14,400 dollars! The land was raised to this value by being well drained by a canal. Contiguous to it, lies a considerable quantity of uninproved land, of equal fertility, and possessing equal natural advantages in every other respect, which, in consequence of its liability to overflow for want of canals, would not command 10 dollars per acre. Here are facts which show the great value of the swamp and marshy lands in the lower counties, and demonstrate the importance and practicability of having them drained. The value of the land above alluded to was actually enhanced, by this means, to the amount of 300 to 500 per cent. The State owns immense bodies of this land; and it is believed that there is no enterprize in which she could engage, which would so readily and certainly enrich her treasury, as the reclaiming this part of her territory. Besides the immediate return from the sale of the public land, that of private individuals would be so improved as to yield vastly more in taxes, and to check the tide of emigration which is now so rapidly draining the State of her most valuable and public spirited citizens.—*Ral. Star.*

We are right glad to find that our old friend *Major Jack Downing* is not at all dashed by his failure to get his candidate elected Governor of the State of Maine. He says that he got him every vote in Downingville, and he could not help it if others folded their arms while he was so successfully at work. He is, however, full of spirit, and determined to "go ahead." In his 12th number, we find the following note, which we copy for the information of whom it may concern:

National Intelligencer.

"*Back Numbers.*—My subscribers keep sending yet for the back numbers of my paper, and I'm very sorry to have to say that they are all gone. If they had only told me before-hand how many they should want, I would have had enough printed for all hands.

"But we cant have no more of a cat than her skin, so we must make the best of it. Howsomever, as some of 'em want to see my Declaration of Independence, and the Prospectus to the Gazette, I guess I shall print them over again one of these days, seeing I cant send any more back numbers."

Instances of magnanimity among Editors of the political Press are so rare, that they deserve special notice whenever they occur. The following is from the *American Constellation*, a decided Administration Journal, in the town of Petersburg, Va:

"Mr. McDuffie has resigned his seat in Congress. We regret it. He *was* against us, but with *such* opponents to deal with, the friends of the Administration had nought but talent and manly bearing to contend. Friends or enemies have never mistaken the position of George McDuffie."

"Thrice to Thine."—A Frenchman, whose wife was about to present him with the fond appellative of "father," retired to await the happy moment, and with some friends to drink a long life and noble to the first born. The punch bowl scattered its inviting fumes most prodigally around the company, anxiety was marked on every face, when in ran Betty Lightfoot. Joy, joy, sir! I give you joy!

Vat is he, Betty, vat is he?

A fine boy, sir!

Health to the young Marquis! exclaimed one, and bumpers went round.

Betty, you must drink one vife to the jung Marquis.

Betty raised the glass to her lips when in rushed the nurse.

Joy, joy, sir! I give you joy!

Vat—is de matter?

A fine girl, sir?

Betty, said the Frenchman, looking stern; vat for you say no true?

O, said the nurse, a boy first and a girl afterwards.

Vat, two, von boy, von *fille!*

Two sir, added the dame, and helping herself to a glass was swinging it off, when in popped another.

Sacre! exclaimed the Frenchman, vat, more joy?

Another fine boy, sir.

Vat de *diable!*—von boy—von girl—von *garcon,* tree time!

Yes, sir.

Mon dieu, bawled the poor Frenchman, *Begar* it will never do. *I must go home and put a stop to this.*

RUTHERFORDTON, (N. C.) SEPT. 27.

Murder.—We are credibly informed of the particulars of an outrageous murder committed by John Garrett, upon the person of his father-in-law, William Shroud, of Muddy Creek, Burke County, by Shooting him through the side with a rifle-gun, on Monday the 22nd inst. The circumstances, as we learn, are these: The deceased met Garrett at the house of one of Mr. Shroud's sons-in-law, where an altercation took place, in reference to the payment of a note by Shroud, purporting to be given by one of Shroud's sons, who had left the country, (Mr. Shroud having made himself responsible for all his sons outstanding debts) which he, (Shroud) declared to be forged, and would not pay. Garrett threatened the old man Shroud, (who was nearly 60 years of age) and wished to fight him. The old man declined the combat; but told him, if he attacked him if he shonld make the best defence he could. After many harsh words and threats the parties left the house for their own homes, which were in sight, both taking the same path. When they reached the fork of the path which led to the two houses, Garrett asked his father-in-law to go home with him: but the old man declined; when Garrett said if he would not, then he would go home with him; and, in apparent friendship, they walked on toward the old man's house. During the dispute Garrett had his gun by him, and took it along with him on his shoulder. As the old man descended the bank of the Creek to cross on a little Bridge, Garrett shot him, as before stated.

A couple of little girls, who had preceded the old man and Garrett about 100 yards, upon hearing the report of the gun, run to the spot to see what had been shot; also, a negro fellow, belonging to the old man, by chance, was near the spot, and immediately after the discharge of the gun, discovered his master murdered and ran to him; in the mean while, the children at the house, left by the parties, upon hearing the discharge of the gun, as if apprehensive of harm, ran upon the top of the house to see what was the cause, when they saw their Grandfather make three efforts to rise and walk, but as often failed and as often saw Garrett look back, as if to see the effects of his shot. The negro says, that the old man, when he came up, was only able to say. "That Garrett had killed him." When the little girl, about 13 years old, came in hearing, she heard him indistinctly say something, but could not understand. He lived only a few minutes. Garrett is a young man aged about 28. It is said he has before displayed a violent temper, and threatened the life of the old man; and on the whole sustained a worthless character. That the old man was in easy circumstances, and respected. Garrett made his escape, and has not, that we have heard, been taken, although efforts are being made to apprehend him.

Spectator.

The scourge of nations, which has hitherto left us unscathed by its wide spread desolation, again threatens us with its fearful visitation. It not merely hovers on the borders, but has actually commenced its ravages within the confines of our State—and to Almighty mercy alone can we look to avert it from our still favored city. The entire exemption from this particular calamity, and the general blessings which we have enjoyed, conjoin with present danger, to render peculiarly appropriate the consecration of this day, in compliance with the direction of our city rulers, to the *humiliation* of the people before God, in the spirit of thankfulness for past preservation, and in the spirit of supplication and prayer for future protection and continued mercy. Let us then, with one accord, assemble in the temples of the Most High, to offer him the acceptable services of the heart—and while entreating the continued salubrity of our physical atmosphere, let us also urge the earnest prayer for the purification of our social atmosphere, from that diseased condition, which has been so banefully prolific of strife and contention, cursing us with alienated feelings, and converting into foes those who should ever exhibit the harmony and affection that become the brotherhood of freedom.—*Charleston Courier.*

Fruits of the Experiment.—The experiment now trying of conveying our principal mail in a Sulkey, does not appear to work well. On Sunday last the Western mail bag arrived without a single letter or paper. We believe the western letters arrived by the way of Raleigh on Tuesday evening.—Not a paper was received by the Mail from the East on Tuesday, not even the Globe and Enquirer. The National Intelligencer is four or five mails behind. Our reformed Post Office Department is a "glorious" concern!—*Oxford Examiner.*

Mr. Mitchell Potter is about to establish in New York an agency for negotiating marriages, *a la mode de Paris.* In his advertisement, he says, seriously—

"The present mode of advertising for wives is attended with many difficulties and embarrassments, which the establishment of an agency office would effectually remove. With these views on this subject, I think the experiment ought to be made. I shall therefore proceed without delay to make such arrangements for opening an agency in this city, (of which due notice will be given,) as he feels sure will afford every satisfaction to those who are disposed to patronize, what he firmly believes to be a meritorious and useful undertaking."

A Moderate Man.—The following is submitted as a bill of fare for the evening, for a gentleman with a *light appetite*—Soals fried, of a fine dry sandy color, and altogether innocent in appearance of filthy grease; sherry; lamb chops and stewed girkens; sherry; a pullet grilled with mushrooms; sherry; sweetbreads plain boiled; sherry; *un omolette souffice;* sherry. Stilton or Cheshire cheese; Devonshire scaldcream butter; celery; undercrust, and port. Nuts or biscuits; a devilkin made of the pullet's gizzard; port, port, port—*quantum sufficit.*—Coffee with a dash of *eau de vie;* evening papers; theatres; stroll; supper—namely—oysters in their shells, boiled in vinegar; lobsters; Welsh rabbit, well seasoned, and Whitbread's bottled stout; cigars. Night gown and slippers; punch; bed.—*London paper.*

The first Methodist Conference.—The first Methodist Conference held was assembled at London, June 25th, 1774. The Methodist preachers then, throughout the world, were six. They are now more than *three thousand,* and the actual members of Societies, nearly a million. How visible is the power of God in the astonishing progress of Methodism within the period of the last ninety years.—*Maine Wesleyan Journal.*

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

Latest from Europe.—The *Napoleon* packet of 24th, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. The London dates are to the 23d. There is little of interest by this packet. The Spanish question remains, to all appearance, *in statu quo,* though, in such case, the fact that no enthusiasm is displayed, and no progress made, in the cause of the Pretender, is certainly indicative of ultimate defeat.

In France the Chamber of Deputies has been prorogued till December, without, we are sorry to say, having made any provision to carry into effect the treaty of indemnity with the United States. Considering the decisive majority which the King's government has in the Chamber, the urgency of the claim, and the circumstance of the rejection by the late Chamber of the requisite appropriation for the indemnity, it cannot but think, that although the Chamber was not convened for the despatch of general business, this subject should have been submitted to it by the King's Ministers. This does not appear to have been done. As the Chamber will not meet again before the newyear, it seems too probable, at the next session of Congress, beginning on 1st December, and terminating on 4th March, that as no satisfactory information can be given them respecting the state of this question, they may feel bound to resort to some retaliatory measures of a commercial nature.

In England the proroguing of Parliament has induced a pause in political discussions.

The Cholera has re-appeared in Dublin with great virulence.

From Portugal there is nothing of interest.—*American.*

LIVERPOOL MARKET—Aug. 23.

We have had a quiet week, in our Cotton market, the sales only reaching 10,900 bales, viz: 2983 Uplands, at 7⅞ a 9¾d—25 at 7¼; 3150 Orleans, 7⅞ a 10; 2181 Alabama, 7¾ a 9⅞; 249 Island, 17 a 20; 30 stained do. 12 a 14; 1770 Brazil 10½ a 12½; 75 Egyptian, 15¾ a 16; 220 East India, 6¾ a 7¾; 237 West India, 9¼ a 15. 10,900 bales.

Of these, speculators have taken 900 American and 100 Brazils, and Exporters about 1000 American. There has been but little demand from the trade, and the spinners have purchased very sparingly. In prices of the better qualities there is no change to notice; but the inferior and middling description must be quoted ¼d per lb. lower. About 4000 Surats are announced for public sale on the 29th inst. The imports of Cotton this week are 13,777 bales.

Germany.—That arch enemy of liberty, Prince Metternich, has subjected to the censorship of the Austrian "*Index,*" a list of innocent work *entitled "Prison Flowers"* by Dr. Coremans, published at Zurich. How pitiful for this great minister! What good can the boasted schools of Germany and "The Education of the Heart," which they talk so much of, result in, while the tyrant arm of iron despotism stands ready to strike a deadly blow at the first germs of free principles and liberty of thought or speech! Meanwhile religious fanaticism is fostered. The poor Jews have been murdered near Dusseldorf, and had their synagogue destroyed under the false suspicion of having murdered by incantation, or some purpose, or otherwise, a little boy found dead in a cornfield.—*London Paper.*

Miss Watson.—Miss Watson, the "beautiful young Singer," who lately run away from her father's house in London, to study the fortunes of the celebrated violinist, Paganini, and who was overtaken by her father at Calais, and brought back weeping to London, has thought proper to absolve herself from her native country for awhile, and has lately arrived *in New York,* and exhibited her musical *powers before a fashionable* audience at *Niblo's* Garden, *in the* city, where she was received with great applause! Her elopement has given her considerable eclat, and will probably be the means of making her fortune! Her appearance has already produced quite a sensation in New York, and the newspapers are warmly engaged in discussing her merits as a musical performer.

The elopement, was an act on the part of this young lady, which if it cannot be considered a lapse of virtue, may be viewed as exhibiting an extraordinary deficiency of prudence, and a disposition to disregard the rules of propriety, recommended for the observance of the gentle sex. The recollection of it, one would suppose, would cause her to blush with shame, and seclude herself from the public gaze for years. And it is indeed singular, that this bold, and to the least, equivocal conduct which can be recommended for the imitation of others of the sex on either side of the Atlantic should be a sufficient passport to the favor protection and confidence of the American Public. But so it is *Miss* Watson—though a mediocre musical professor, is now "the lion" of the day.—*Boston Journal.*

Damages against Stage Proprietors.—In a suit tried in Baltimore County Court, the present term, *Harson* v. *Stockton* and *Stokes,* to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the Plaintiff by the upsetting, on the road between Wheeling and Baltimore, of a Stage belonging to the Defendants, in which was the Plaintiff, his wife, and two of his children—and two other individuals—his arm having been broken, and the head of his child materially injured. The evidence proved that the driver was intoxicated, and that he not only drove fast, but *furiously,* notwithstanding the remonstrances of the passengers. The Jury returned a verdict of 750 dollars damages. It is due to the proprietors of the stage to state, that, immediately after the misconduct, the driver was discharged.

I don't like to see a young man who has just entered into business, gallanting on [illegible] siness days.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

SDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1834.

We publish the correspondence below, between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the Bank of the United States. It will be borne in mind by the *People of the country*, that the President of the United States has caused this correspondence to be made public at Nashville, by placing it in the newspapers. We hesitate not to say, that our opinion corresponds with what appears the general impression, that it has been done for political effect. How much has the high, responsible and most elevated office been degraded? How has America sunk in the eyes of the other enlightened nations of the world, by the course of the present Executive.

The Bank has withheld or will withhold, the amount of damages and charges on the French Bill:

1st. Because the Directors of the Bank, who are responsible to the Stockholders and who are honest conscientious men, believe the Government bound to pay the damages.

2d. Because they can in no way with so much facility, obtain the decision of the Judicial tribunals of the Government, which, though the *Executive may* disregard, the people (thanks to Providence,) still venerate.

3d. Because the Bank, being the Endorser of the Bill, when the Bill was protested for non-payment and was then paid by them, had a right to call on the Government as the maker of the Bill, for all damages, charges, &c.

If the Secretary of the Treasury had a right to draw the Bill, the Government were entitled to claim the damages of the French Government for the breach of the contract in not paying the Bill, and the Bank, in the discharge of her duty to the Government, ought to have collected damages, as the only mode of completing the claim of the Government against France.

The Government ought, unless they were guilty of an imprudent measure in drawing the Bill, readily to have agreed to pay the damages—they could have claimed the same out of France; it would have made up for the Treaty of Mr. Rives, and the people would have received $31,400, which they would have been entitled to, being their proportion of the $158,000. Power is all those influencing the Executive seek to retain, they care nothing about the money of the people.

Laying out of consideration all the foregoing, the American Government ought to do as they would be done by. Read the following case, directly in point, and we submit the conclusion of every candid and unprejudiced mind:

Some years ago, Stephen Girard sold to the Treasury four bills, two of which returned protested, owing to the insolvency of his correspondent in Paris; when the two others became due they were paid for the honor of Mr. Girard, by the Messrs. Barings, who also agreed to pay the two first in London, as of the day on which they were payable. Girard applied to Congress for exoneration from the claim of twenty per cent. damages, alleging

that from the said sum of £22,500 sterling, on the 18th August last, being passed by Sir Francis Baring & Co. to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, 'as on the day the same became due,' *no real damage can accrue to the United States* from the said bills being returned under protest."

Congress rejected the claim, and Mr. Girard paid the charges of twenty per cent.

On that occasion, the Committee of Claims called on the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gallatin, whose answer, which makes part of their report, says that he had rejected Mr. Girard's claim for reasons, of which the two most essential are:

1st. Because, considering the large amount of (more than two millions of dollars,) annually remitted on account of Government, *it appeared absolutely necessary never to give up the damages where a legal right to them had accrued, and because that right has in every instance, without regard to persons or circumstances, been enforced.*

2d. Because, if abandoned in this instance and for that reason, every drawer who was solvent might, *by sending a remittance to the bankers in Europe after bills protested for non-payment had been returned to the Treasury,* induce them to make a similar offer, *and evade the payment of damages."*

The lapse of years at last reversed the state of things. Mr. Girard becomes the largest stockholder in a corporation called the Bank of the United States, and he and his partners, in the course of their business, purchase a bill from this same office, the Secretary of the Treasusy, which comes back protested after having been twice paid for.—Mr. Girard's heirs and his associates apply to the Treasury—not even for the same amount which Mr. Girard formerly paid—not for twenty per cent. damages in Pennsylvania—but for fifteen per cent. the damages in Washington; and the only answer vouchsafed by the Treasury Department is, that the claim '*has no foundation in law or equity.*' To which the President now adds, that it is an attempt to "*impair the credit of the Government, and tarnish the honor of the country*" Such a course leads to an utter confusion of all ideas of justice; nor is it a thing tolerable by the American people, that an individual shall go among the citizens purchasing bills and exacting damages, and when his turn comes to sell to these same citizens, returns protested, he shall wrap himself up in his official immunity, and refuse to do to his fellow-citizens what he has compelled them to do to him.

But supposing all this to be directly the reverse of what it really is—supposing the claim to be unreasonable instead of being equitable, is there any thing in it which can at all justify this denunciation of the Bank? Here is a claim made by certain American citizens for damages on a bill of exchange which they have purchased of the Government. The question is a legal one. The judicial tribunals are to decide it. Yet while the Bank is quietly waiting the action of the laws, the President of the United States prejudges the question—denounces the Bank for having presumed to make the claim—and gives that to the country as a reason why he should instantly remove a Secretary of the Treasury, in order to subject the whole public revenue of the United States to his own disposal.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 8th, 1834.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 3d inst., requesting that the dividend on the stock of the Bank, ownod by the United States, should be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the office of this bank in Washington, which was this morning submitted to the Board of Directors. At the same time was presented a copy of your letter to the Cashier of that office, dated the 2nd inst. containing the final refusal of the Treasury to allow the claim of the Bank for damages on the protested bill upon the French Government.

After due consideration of the contents of these communications, I am instructed by the Board of Directors to infotm you, that, from the dividend payable on the 17th of this month, there will be deducted the amount due to the Bank for damages, costs, and interest, upon the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the French Government—and that the remainder shall be placed to the credit of the Treasurer in the office at Washington, in conformity to your request.

I am further instructed to say, that this course is adopted by the Board of Directors, not merely from a conviction of the obvious justice and propriety of it, but because it furnishes the best, if not the only mode of obtaining a judicial decision of the case by the proper tribunals. To procure that decision, the Board will give every facility in their power—and if there is any other mode of submitting the rights of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals, more acceptable to you, any suggestion by you, for that purpose will not fail to receive the prompt and respectful consideration of the Board of Directors. In the mean time, I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

N. BIDDLE, President.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington,

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 8, 1834.

SIR: I had this day the honor of informing you that the Board of Directors would deduct from the dividends payable to the U. States, on the 17th of this month, the amount due to the Bank on account of damages on the bill of exchange on the French Government.

I am instructed to apprize you at the same time that, in thus enforcing their right in this particular case, they desire not to be understood as waiving any other claim upon the Government; and they more especially wish it understood, that they do not waive their claim for full compensation and indemnity for the violation of the charter of the Bank, by the removal from its custody of the public funds, for the use of which the Bank had paid a valuable consideration. That claim is reserved in full force, to be asserted at such time and in such manner as may hereafter be deemed expedient.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, President.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 14, 1834.

SIR: Your two communications under date of the 8th inst. have been received. The course pursued by the Bank over which you preside, in determining to withhold a portion of the dividends due on the stock of the United States, has excited much surprise in this Department; and, at the present time, is more to be regretted, as Congress is not in session to provide for the deficiency thus caused in the estimated revenue from the Bank stock the present year.

The claim for damages on the bill of exchange drawn upon France, to answer which it is stated that payment of part of the dividends are now refused, was disallowed by this Department before the two last dividends were passed to the credit of the Treasury, and some months before the recent session of Congress commenced. Consequently, it was presumed that the claim, if not abandoned, would be presented and pursued before that body, in the manner usual with claims against the United States, when the latter has not instituted any action at law against the claimant

Besides these considerations, it could not have been anticipated as probable, that all the dividends accruing would not be paid with promptitude and fidelity, when it was known that the case of a failure in a stockholder to discharge his subscription to the capital of the Bank, was the only case where the charter makes an express provision that he "shall lose the benefit of the dividends;" and in this instance, that the United States, though a large stockholder, was not pretended to have been guilty of any breach of this provision.

Notwithstanding this, it would seem from your communications that the United States, though intimately connected with the Bank, by having conferred the great privileges in its charter, by still using it daily as a fiscal agent for certain purposes, and by being entitled to a supervision of its concerns through Congress, has suddenly, without previous notice, and only by an implied or constructive power, not in the opinion of this Department warranted or necessary, been deprived of the use of most of its dividends, and for the purpose of satisfying a controverted claim, the law and equity of which were many months since denied by the Executive, and have never been sanctioned by either of the other branches of Government established by the Constitution.

In this condition of the subject, since the Bank did not deem it proper to present to Congress, the customary tribunal for settling such disputed demands against the United States—or, during its late session, to apprize either that body or this office of the extraordinary course intended to be pursued in thus seizing upon a large portion of the public dividends, while already in possession of more than a million of dollars belonging to the Government, but hitherto uncalled for by its creditors or the Treasury—this Department does not consider that it has yet enjoyed a suitable opportunity in relation to so unexpected a measure, to know the views or procure the desirable action of Congress; and, therefore, does not feel justified in making, at this time, any arrangement with the Bank, or any "suggestion" in respect to legal prosecutions; nor in recognizing, in any mode, "the justice or propriety" of the proceedings the Bank has been pleased to adopt.

But it will endeavor, on the whole subject, to present an early report to Congress at its next session, and to the President of the United States. In the mean time, if the Bank desires, before a report is prepared, that the facts and reasons in detail, on which its decisions, and especially its claim for damages on the bill of exchange, are founded, should be examined by this Department, the statement of them, whenever forwarded, will receive respectful attention.

I have the honor to be, yours,

LEVI WOODBURY.
Secretary of the Treasury.

N. BIDDLE, Esq.,
President U. S. Bank, Philadelphia.

New Paper.—We yesterday received a Prospectus for a new Paper to be established in the City of Raleigh, to be called the *North Carolina Standard,* Philo White, Editor. Col. White is well known as one of the original editors of the *Western Carolinian,* at Salisbury. He promises firmly to advocate the administration of Andrew Jackson. His motto:

"The Constitution, and the Union of the States—they "'must be preserved."'

The first number to appear the first week in November.

Several pieces of Poetry are recieved and laid over for further consideration, one of which, however, has no Signature and entirely too personal.

Suum cuique tribuito.—Had it been a matter of sufficient importance to complain of, we might, frequently within the last year, have remonstrated or "protested" against the errors of our brethren, in crediting our poor productions to others.

Our friend of the Fayetteville Observer, or one of his *imps* we presume it was, committed an error of this sort in his paper of the 23d, in relation to an article of ours commenting upon one from the Globe.—The article was credited to the "Carolina Watchman." The similarity between the names of the Carolinian and Carolina Watchman, may easily lead to such an error.

Salisbury Carolinian.

[We assure the Editor of the Carolinian that the error was inadvertent. We are very particular in this respect—perhaps more so than some of our friends.—*Editor Observer.*]

Our State Capitol.—We learn that Col. Bragg who was appointed Superintendent, *vice* William S. Drummond, Esqr. removed, has himself been notified that the Commissioners will not need his services after the 9th of October ensuing. We learn further, that it is the intention of the Board to abolish altogether, the office of Superintendent from a belief that the public work can be carried on with equal rapidity, and greater economy, without one. We do not presume to question the motives of the Commissioners, but we are forcibly struck with the inconsistency of their course. When Mr. Drummond was superseded, the Commissioners who sanctioned that measure assigned as the reason which influenced them, that they were satisfied of an unwillingness on the part of Mr. D. to co-operate with Col. Bragg. If, *a little more than a month ago,* TWO Superintendents were indispensable for a vigorous prosecution of the building, how can the services of even ONE, with a due regard for the public interest, be now dispensed with? "I was well—I wished to be better—I took physic, and here I am"—was the inscription on the tomb of a celebrated Italian. We hope it may never be applicable to the condition of our Capitol.

Ral. Register.

Fresh in the Pee Dee.—A most destructive inundation has visited us, sweeping off the fruits of another year's labor. The river commenced rising on Sunday night last, we believe, and continued, for some time with great rapidity, until Tuesday morning, coming to within three or four feet of the great swell which carried off our bridge in 1831. The loss of cotton and corn is immense. Add to this, the rot we understand is very general in the uplands. We have seen one field in this District, in which the cotton is nearly all destroyed; and we learn from a gentleman who lately visited North Carolina, that in some of the neighboring counties, as far as his observation extended the rot is very general. Some farmers who made 12 bales last year, and planted for 15 this year, will scarcely turn out three bales, &c. There will not probably be more than half a crop.—*Cheraw Gaz.*

Observing notices in several papers of the probability of a Duel in the vicinity of this city, between Mr. Archer, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Ritchie, (son of the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer) it appears proper in this case (although it is not customary with us to chronicle such matters,) to say, that, whatever might have been the purpose of those gentlemen in visiting this District, we believe it has been amicably terminated, through the intervention of friends, the parties having separated and gone each his way, without any hostile result.—*National Intelligencer.*

Our attention has been so much occupied for a week past, in a transaction at Washington, in which we took a deep concern, that we have not paid the usual attention to the concerns of this paper.—That matter is now, however, happily terminated, and we shall resume, with new spirit our Editorial duties.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Truth is mighty and will prevail."—From every quarter of the Union, the political indications are most flattering. The great personal popularity of Gen. Jackson, which like a cloud overshadowed the land, has so far found its level, that it is no longer deemed a species of moral treason to question his infallibility; and the authority of his opinion, which, a few years since, it was folly to contend against, has so far lost its charm, as to weigh but comparatively little in favor of the individual whom it is said he has designated as his successor. A spirit of inquiry is abroad, from which the happiest consequences are every day resulting. If the people will only *think,* there is little fear but that they will *act* correctly. The good feeling and the good sense of the country is every day developing itself, in accessions to that party which has principle for its basis and the good of the country for its aim; and no State bids fairer, at the present moment, to distinguish itself in the great political drama, which is enacting on the theatre of the Union, than North Carolina.

R. Register.

Ocracoke Light House is undergoing the repairs rendered necessary by the late accidental fire, and the light has consequently been discontinued. The Superintendent of lights mentions a month or two as the time "probably" necessary to complete the repairs.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Several of the leading Whig papers in Pennsylvania have been making estimates as to the political complexion of their next Legislature, and the result is, that it will stand 66 Whigs, and 24 Tories.

The King of Great Britain, in his late speech, *thanks* the House of Commons for the pecuniary supplies granted him. Gen. Jackson's doctrine is "I am the Government," and he seizes through his suppliant Secretary the deposites of the Bank.

Another Freshet.—The large quantity of water which fell last week, rendered the streams in this vicinity, for several days, almost impassible for carriages of every description. It was found impossible to cross many of the water sources with the stages; and, consequently, the arrival of the mails at this place, during the time, was very irregular.—*Ral. Star.*

North Carolina Gold Coin.—The Carolinians have contrived to put their gold into a shape to pass by tale. Several skilful assayists have established themselves in the gold regions, and have acquired so much reputation for accuracy, that their pieces of gold marked "five dollars," pass every where as half eagles. It is a kind of inspection, yet we think it may finally make trouble, as these pieces may be counterfeited without incurring the same penalty which is attached to counterfeiting the national coin, or in fact any penalty at all.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Frauds upon the Government.—The Staunton Spectator states that thrty-seven bills of indictment were found against persons for perjury and forgery, at the late session of the Federal Court at Clarksburg, for offences connected with frauds under the pension laws.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Editors: Though aware that the discussion of the qualifications of any person for the Presidential chair would be deprecated as premature at the present time, when principles of far greater concernment are agitated, yet as the period is approaching when, from among those opposed to the measures of the present incumbent, a selection must be made of an individual who shall stand forth the representative of constitutional principles, and as it is of the last importance that that individual should be one upon whom the Whigs in every section of the country can cordially unite, I trust that I may be permitted, through the medium of the Intelligencer, to submit for the consideration of my fellow-citizens the name of William Drayton, of South Carolina.

I deem it unnecessary to say much in enforcement of this suggestion. That gentleman has long been known as a sound, judicious, and able statesman; and it would be difficult to find one who has more uniformly received the esteem and confidence of all parties. He has been the subject of high panegyric by President Jackson, and he has proved that, in this instance, at least, the commendation was well merited. At the head of the Union party in his native State, he pursued a conciliatory, but decided and unwavering course, which excited the admiration of his friends, and commanded the respect even of his warmest opponents. He is sound on all the great questions involved in the present contest; and if integrity, ability, experience, moderation, and a regard for the welfare of his country, untainted by any hope or desire of personal aggrandizement, constitute a claim for the highest office in the gift of a still unenslaved people, the merits of Colonel Drayton, which so peculiarly qualify him for the present emergency, will not be overlooked.

FRANKLIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1834.

[IN giving a place to the above, we perform a pleasing duty, but of course indicate no preference of our own.]—EDITORS.

The stud of Horses belonging to the estate of John Randolph of Roanoke, deceased—more than 100 head, consisting of Stallions, Mares, Colts, Fillies, and a few Geldings—will be sold at auction, at the stable of Wyatt Cardwell, at Charlotte Court House, Virginia, the sale to commence on Thursday, the 9th of October, 1834, and continue from day to day until completed. Credit will be given until the first of July, 1835, the purchaser giving bond, with security, to be approved by the seller.

The May number, 1834, of the American Turf Register, contains a list of the Horses down to 1830. The foals since that time are numerous.

This is believed to be the very finest Stud of Horses in America.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: When I undertook to rebuke the "*Voice in the West*" for his rude and wanton attack upon Governor Swain, I called upon him to let us know who we had to contend with as candidate for Senator.—If Mr. Brown (who is of course a candidate until he declares off,) be it so;—if some Jackson-Van Buren man of heavier metal, nominate him. But the recreant "Voice," safely ensconced behind the ramparts of "malign influence," chooses to lurk awhile. He has, however, sent the *redoubt*able '*Civis,*' his deputy, not indeed to nominate to the Senate, nor yet to discuss the all absorbing question of Executive usurpation which has jeoparded the liberties of our country, but to perform the honorable office of throwing dirt in the eyes of the people. And in the discharge of his high commission, he has been most faithful; for he has wrung the changes on the word *bank,* as an echo to the veritable "Globe," until he has at least dimmed his own perspicacious vision, and hopes, no doubt, that the people will be as blind from ignorance, as he is from prejudice and the promise of lucre. He has indeed made an apology (awkward and clumsy enough to be sure) for the unprovoked assault of his principal, on the political character of the Governor.—He says that the Jackson party do not wish to detract from the merits and fame of Gov. Swain—neither would he—that he esteems him as a man, and is willing to accord to him all the credit that may be his due. This cold compliment, wrung, as it evidently is, from a reluctant heart, is as little as could be expected, after all the ridicule and false allusions bestowed, and the dishonest motives ascribed, by his principal, to such a distinguished man. It is well known that Gov. Swain has never been declared as a candidate for the Senate of the United States: therefore he is not a target for the Jackson sharp-shooters; and it really seems to me that a man must step beyond the circle of good breeding to assail him under such circumstances. Fortunately, however, he is too lofty to be reached by such puny missiles. The Whig party, composed as you know, of staunch republicans, friends of liberty and of their country, and enemies to all tyranny, usurpation and misrule, have indeed looked to him as a fit character to represent *them* in the Senate; and they hope that he may be prevailed upon to have his name run.

"Civis" says, and he says truly, that the principles involved in the two great political parties, present the question of "liberty or slavery;" but in the application of this admitted truth, we are as opposite as the poles. I verily believe that Gen. Jackson's course tends to the destruction of our civil liberties. But all the minions of the administration cry out that the republic is in danger! and wherefore, I ask? Is it from foreign invasion? No, Is it from the ghost of Burr, bearing the emblems of stratagem and treason? No,—worse than that. Is it a Hartford Convention plot? O, no—worse still. Is it Nullification, with all the horrors of civil war? No, indeed, much worse—it is the terrific power of an expiring Bank!!! *O tempora, O mores!*

Yes, the republic is in danger; and the people ought to be roused to a sense of their danger. The point at issue, which so much agitates the nation, is really between an ambitious President and the Sovereign People. And I would ask Jackson himself, and his quondam antagonist Benton, with the reading Orator, and the pliant Secretary, and the little Magician, and Amos, & Co., with Blair the chronicler, and the whole host of collar-men who keep the track—is it nothing to the republic, for their President, in violation of the express provisions of an Act of Congress, with one fell swoop, to nullify the Bank? Is it a very little thing for the same President to nullify a treaty and a law, made under the Constitution of the United States, as in the case of the Indians? Is it but a trifle for him to nullify the Constitution, by claiming to himself the sovereign power of the Nation, and setting at defiance the rights and privileges of the Senate? Is it decent and honest in him, to say nothing of the constitutional restraint, to seize on the purse strings of the Treasury, and pervert and deteriorate the funds of the nation? Is it modest in him to charge the House of Representatives with bribery and corruption for telling the truth? This is a great shame, for the House only disobeyed once.—I might put many more puzzling questions, but I forbear. Tell me, Mr. Editor, is there a greater Nullifier in the Union than Gen. Jackson? And shall he dictate to this yet free and happy people in the choice of a successor? I confidently hope not. Other engagements admonish me stop.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The following Communication is accompanied by the writer's real name, who is as well known in Anson as any other individual in the County; and until a few months ago, a warm friend of Andrew Jackson:

"*Anson County, October* 2, 1834.

"MR. HALE: I noticed a statement made in the Journal a few weeks past, in which the Editors in attempting to show the strength of the two parties in our next Legislature, give the Administration two and the Anti one vote from this County. You may inform Messrs. Hybart & Strange that they are labouring under a mistake; not a man of our delegation will vote for Bedford Brown or any other man who supports the measures of the Kitchen Cabinet.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

MARRIED,

In Horry District, S. C., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McCall, Dr. D. GILCHRIST, of Robeson County, N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH JOHNSTON.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, Mrs. SUSAN JANE CURTIS, widow of the late Anderson Curtis, aged 26 years. Mrs. Curtis was a member of the Episcopal Church, and noted for her piety.—Her relatives, friends, and the public are invited to attend her Funeral this evening, at St. Johns' Church, 3 o'clock.

In this town, on Friday last, Miss CATHARINE S. HUMPHREY, daughter of the late Geo. Humphrey, Esq., of Boston, (Mass.) in the 26th year of her age.

The tears of the sternest eye must flow, and the sensibilities of the coldest bosom be excited, by the melancholy bereavement which has thus prematurely separated this lovely and interesting young female from her family and friends. Possessed of a highly cultivated mind, united to the mild and amiable qualities of the heart, and the gentle blandishments of manner, which beautify and adorn the female character, she had warmly attached to her, during her brief sojourn in this community, many friends, whose fond anticipations of prospective enjoyment in her society, have been suddenly blasted by this afflictive dispensation, and who are left to weep over the early decay of this lovely flower, in the very bloom of its beauty. Could the sympathy of friends carry consolation to the bosoms of her relatives or allay the bitterness of their grief, such solace would not be wanting. But the sorrow of the heart over the lost object of its affections can only be assuaged by the hand which inflicts the wound—by that merciful Providence which can bring consolation out of affliction.—[*Communica'd.*

In this County, on the 26th inst. at an advanced age, Mr. SAMUEL HOWIE. It is seldom we are called upon to record the death of one, whose character combined more amiable qualities than that of Mr. Howie. Possessed of a moderate share of wealth, he was able to comport with the disposition which he so eminently possessed of supporting himself and relieving the want of those whose reduced situation called upon him.—Thus easy in circumstances, satisfied with the comforts of religion, he lived free from the contentions which are incident to the avaricious; modest and unassuming in his manners, correct in all his dealings, proud in the discharge of a benevolent duty, he lived esteemed, and died regretted.—*Communicated.*

At Poplar Grove, Robeson County, on the 28th ult. Mrs. DELPHEA S. wife of Oliver Tuton, Esq.

OBITUARY.—[COMMUNICATED.]

Died, in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the 26th ult., of bilious fever, Dr. ARCHIBALD A. CLARK, in the 32nd year of his age.

The melancholy event announced in the preceding paragraph, has shrouded in grief the community of which the lamented deceased was a most useful and valuable member. It has been the lot of the writer of this article, in his progress through life, to mourn the loss of many dear and valued friends, but among all those, the recollection of whom his heart cherishes, and upon whose virtues his memory delights to dwell, there was scarcely one more loved, more esteemed, and more respected, than the subject of this notice;—and he can say, he trusts, without being charged with exaggerated eulogy, that he has seldom known any one, in the brief span of life which was allotted to the deceased, who has more faithfully and scrupulously discharged the various duties which he owed to his God, to society, to his family and to his neighbor.

Dr. Clark was a native of Moore County, in this State. After the usual preparatory studies, he finished his medical education at the Medical College in Charleston, South Carolina, and shortly afterwards migrated to Florida, with the intention to practice in that Territory. But not very long after arriving there he received an invitation from a medical friend residing in Elizabethtown, and about to remove to Wilmington, to succeed him in his practice. Accordingly about four years since, he came among us a stranger, without fortune and without friends. Although modest and unassuming, he soon won, by his exemplary deportment, the esteem and respect of all his acquaintances, and by his skill and ability, and persevering attention as a Physician, he secured the confidence of all those who availed themselves of his professional services.

Happy in his domestic relations—with kind devoted friends—with a handsome and increasing practice, he had arrived at that point in his pilgrimage from which, he could look with serenity and satisfaction upon the past, and with hope and encouragement to the future. That the tongue which never spake but kindly to any human being, should be forever silent! that the heart which throbbed in unison with every noble and generous sentiment, should be forever cold! that the form which was so often seen bending over the bed of sickness to alleviate human suffering and affliction, should be but as "food for worms;" and that too, in "one short month," and in the midst of so much usefulness, and such bright prospects, can scarcely be realized! But such is the sad reality! And all that is left to the affectionate and disconsolate partner of his bosom, his afflicted family and friends, and a bereaved community is, to mourn his untimely loss and to submit without murmuring to an all-wise, and seemingly severe, but just and beneficent Providence.

Adieu! pure and gentle spirit! "What hath been our loss, hath been thy gain;" for if there be any reward for having faithfully performed thy part here below, and that there will be, it would be impious to doubt, thou art at rest "in another and a better world."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept 27, Steamer John Walker, James Seawell in tow, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Sugar, Coffee, Lime, &c. &c. for Campbell & Prior, H. Horn, E. L. & W. Winslow, E. J. Hale, Yarbrough & Ray, R. C. McMaster, Norman McKinnon, Willkings & Co., J. Kyle, G. B. Atkins, E. B. Drake, J. Hostler, L. Brown, James Mahoney, E. Fuller, Hall & Johnson, J. Fuller, Hall & Myrover, W. S. Latta, H. Potter, C. T. Haigh, A. McKenzie, W. Locke, A. Baily, Amos Kimball, George McNeill and Samuel Mims of this place; for E. Hubbard, Brower & Troy, S. Linley & Son, M. Chambers, T. L. Cowan, J. Henshaw, Rev. Jas. Boatright of the interior.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45. Bacon, 12 a 12½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton new 13½. Corn new 60 a 75. Flaxseed, $1 40. Flour, 5 a 50 dollars. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6¼. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 40 a 45. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.



PENMANSHIP
AND BOOK KEEPING.

MR. TOUSEY has commenced giving Lessons in the above branches, a few doors East of the Post Office, where persons can attend at hours to suit their convenience, from 6 in the morning till 10 o'clock at night. The style of writing taught, is a plain, practical business hand for Boys and Young Men—an epistolatory hand for Ladies; and the ornamental hand. Pen-making taught on mechanical principles, and Ladies attended on at their dwellings. Mr. T. invites the interested to call at his Academy and witness the numerous specimens of pupils' improvements from the different cities of the Union, and particularly from Wilmington, Raleigh and Newbern.

Practical Book Keeping by double and single entry, taught on the most approved modern plan,—particularly adapted to domestic and commercial business. As Mr. T's time is strictly limited to teach in this place, early application is necessary.

Pupils that commence this week shall have the privilege of continuing their lessons during Mr. T's stay in this place, free from charge for extra lessons.

Terms extremely moderate. For other particulars, see Bills and Cards at public places.

October 7. 1w.

---

10 *or* 15 *Hands Wanted.*

TEN OR 15 GOOD HANDS can find constant employ in Rafting Lumber, for which a fair price will be paid in Cash. Apply to

HENRY HORN.

October 6th, 1834. 5 4w.

R. C. M'MASTER
IS JUST RECEIVING HIS FALL SUPPLY
Of Groceries,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, PAINTS,
OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, DRY GOODS,

&c., which is offered at reduced prices for cash or produce at his old Stand, Brick Row, South side of Hay street, and opposite the Planter's Hotel.

October 7, 1834. 5-2w.

Tobacco.

2,200 lbs. prime Virginia manufactured Tobacco, for sale by

E. B. DRAKE.

October 7th, 1834. 5 tf.

State of North Carolina.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1834.

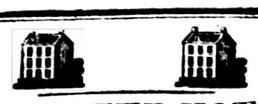
Allworth King and others to the Court petition for sale of Slaves of Michael King, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and his wife Martha, heirs of the said Michael King deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the said Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and his wife Martha, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I Faison, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1834, and 59th year of American Independence.

5 6w THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

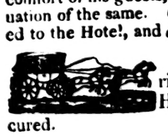


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,

79 Hhds MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 16, 1834. 89 *tf.*

Dossey's Choice.

A large supply of this popular Hymn Book
Just received by E. J. HALE.

New Books! New Books!

JACOB FAIHTFUL; Peter Simple; Frolics of Puck; Kentuckian in New York; Bachelor reclaimed; Club Book; Pilgrims of the Rhine, Treasury of Knowledge; Empress Josephine; Daughter's Own Book; Mother at Home; Child at Home; Paper against Gold; Cobbett's Sermons; Life of Rev. Rowland Hill; Moral Testament of a Man; Cooper's Letter to his Countrymen; Agnew on the Sabbath; Communion with God; Children of the Abbey; Mason's Farrier; Nurse's Manual, or Young Mother's Guide; Life of Lafitte the Pirate, Millwright's Guide; French Dictionary; Jay's Prayers; Cotterell's do; Dover and Village Hymns. School Books, Paper, &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833

Maj. Downing and Col. Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

☞The Raleigh Register, Western Carolinian, and Farmers' Reporter, will please insert this advertisement 6 weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office for collection.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT valuable FAMILY RESIDENCE, near the Cool Springs, formerly the Mansion House of E. Stedman, deceased.

The Subscriber having abandoned the idea of returning to Fayetteville to live, would sell or rent the above property. If sold, possession can be had immediately or at the end of the year, as may best suit the purchaser;—if rented, the 1st of September next.

RICH'D. F. YARBROUGH.

August 4, 1834. 96tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by
WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.



DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,
100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 23, 1834.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK. *ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice
J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

BOARDING HOUSE



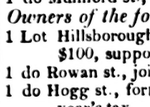
AND



LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber has made an addition to his establishment of a number of ROOMS, detached from his Boarding House, which he is in hopes will add to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. My STABLES are large and roomy, and are so constructed that each horse has his own apartment with a door to fasten.—There is a good well of water in the yard. I also have a large lot, calculated for droves, &c.

HIRAM BROCKETT.



I also have an ARABIAN HORSE for sale—imported direct from Arabia, by a House in this place. He is small, but well-formed and handsome—six years old.

H. B.

Wilmington, August 20, 1834. 1-tIJ.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1834, I shall proceed to sell for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 27th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, (noon) the following pieces of LAND, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due the Town of Fayetteville for 1833, and all incidental charges, viz:

	Tax.
1 Lot Lower Fayetteville, Jno. G. Coster, value $100	0 50
1 do North side Hay St., do do do do $100	0 50
1 do South do do do do do do $100	0 50
1 do Hay St., Wm. M. Johnson, do $1000	$5 80
1 do Robeson st. and 2 polls, do do do $100	$2 50
1 do Person st. and 2 polls, Jno P. Leonard for Thos. Smith, do $25	$2 13
1 do near Mrs. Hawley's, 1 poll, William Lumsden, do $50	$1 75
1 do Bow st., Daniel McNeill, do $50	0 25
1 do Hay st., A. L. Gomez, $400	$2 00
Unlisted, subject to double tax.	
1 Lot Old st formerly Bank Cape Fear and Jas. Seawell's, Miss M. Bingham's, $500	$2 50
1 do Mason Alley and 1 poll, Jno. Burklee, $50	$1 25
1 do Hay st., Jesse Birdsall, $200	$1 00
1 do Maiden Lane, Heirs of Council, $200	$1 00
1 do Hay st. John Ellis, Sen., $100	0 50
1 do Orange st., C. R. Ferguson, dec'd, $10	0 05
1 do Person st. and 1 poll, George Fletcher, $300	$2 50
1 do Mumford st., Betty Mallett, $300	$1 50
Owners of the following Lots are unknown.	
1 Lot Hillsborough st., joins Mrs. James, $100, supposed ½ acre 2 year's tax,	$1 00
1 do Rowan st., joins Jno. Patterson, $100	0 50
1 do Hogg st., formerly McColl's, $200, 2 year's tax,	$2 00
1 do do do do do do $100, 2 do do	$1 00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1834. 1-ts.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

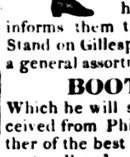
JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

HALL & JOHNSON

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. N. Orleans, } SUGARS.
12 ditto St. Croix, }
10 ditto Porto Rico, }
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, } IRON,
Hoop, Rod and Sheet }
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.

May 17, 1834. 89tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

At low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and we think perfectly safe from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them. They will also forward all kinds of produce to N. York, Charleston, or any part of Europe, and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug. 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily from New York and Charleston, a large stock of

Groceries,

Selected with great care and purchased before Goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
300 pieces Cotton Bagging,
200 coils Bale Rope,
1000 lbs. Seine Twine,
18 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 sacks Salt.

ALSO, Teas of every kind.

(98-tJan. 1.) A. & R. McK

The Fditors of the Salisbury Carolinian and Charlotte Journal are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks and forward their bills to us at Cheraw.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 23d inst., a negro man named VIRGIL, supposed to be about 26 or 27 years of age, about 6 feet high, very stout and black. He says he belongs to a Mr. Reed, who lives in Alabama, and has been runaway about two years. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1834. 99tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Molasses.

JUST received by Steamer John Walker, FORTY hhds. Prime retailing MOLASSES, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 8. 82-tf.

MILL IRONS &c

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opening a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 78tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, made of any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 69tf.

DONALDSON ACADEMY,

And Manual Labour School.

THE Trustees of this Academy held their semi-annual meeting on the 2d and 3d instant. Benjamin Robinson was elected President, Geo. McNeill, Treasurer, and Jas. H. Hooper, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

The School has been in operation four months. The first quarter numbered 55, the 96 Scholars. This increase of Scholars shows plainer than words can do, the growing prosperity of the School. The income from tuition, &c., required the aid of $27 50 only, to defray the salaries of the Principal and two Assistants. It is reduced to a certainty, even at the present price of tuition, that when the Institution is provided with suitable buildings and apparatus, the School will sustain itself. But the Trustees are anxious to reduce still lower, the price of tuition, and this they will do so soon as the funds of the Institution will justify it. *Additional Instruction* Globes, a Theodolite, &c., *will be furnished* by the quarter; and *arrangements* are making, by which an apparatus for Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., will be procured as speedily as possible.

The Manual Labour Department promises well. The plan adopted by the Trustees to induce the Students to labour, has been attended with the happiest results: and as it is the determination of the Trustees to make this department profitable as well as honorable to the Students, as soon as tools, materials and shops can be procured, every Student will be required to sustain the noble spirit of independence, which already operates in a good degree on the pupils, inducing them to look upon the idle as a useless drone, and on those alone as worthy of applause and *imitation* who are determined to support themselves. The experiment has proved that a young man without fortune may, by his own industry, obtain an education at this School. The sum paid by the Trustees for work done by the Students, for the Institution, is $178 50: but this does not embrace the work done by the Students for themselves and others, nor the unfinished work in the shops. The Trustees desire no profit from the work of the Students: whatever is made by them is their own. The general deportment of the Students, so far as a large portion is regarded, cannot be excelled in the same number in any institution; and the health of the Academy will bear *comparison with* that of any school of the same *size*. The Trustees have purchased about 30 acres of Land, with house containing 20 rooms—3 work shops, 3 kitchens, smoke-houses, a spring-house, stables, and four enclosed gardens, for $3000. They are now erecting an Academy 54 x 30 feet, two stories, with two wings 36 by 28 feet each. This building, including the Cupola, &c. will cost near $3000; and will be completed by the first of November.

The Trustees feel themselves safe in declaring that they do not think a more suitable Principal than Mr. Colton could have been procured in the United States. And it is with confidence that they invite the attention and the examination of the public to the mode in which they have conducted and managed the concerns of this interesting Institution committed to their care. It remains with a generous public to decide whether this School, promising, and already in its infancy effecting so much good to this section of our beloved State, shall be suffered to fail, or shall be cherished on to that eminent usefulness to which its auspices. If the public will sustain it by a liberal patronage, it will, under God's blessing continue to shed its influence long after its first friends and founders shall have finished their labours on earth. The School will resume its exercises on the Wednesday in October next. *By the Board,*

B. ROBINSON, Pres't.

1tf.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1834.

Transylvania University

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution will commence, as usual, on the *first Monday in November*, and terminate on the *first Saturday in March.* The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. Dudley.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, Dr. Caldwell.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Cook.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Richardson.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. Short.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. Yandell.

During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted. The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to $110.—The graduation fee is $20.

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*

Lexington, (Ky.) August 1, 1834. 5?

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.